

## ANNOUNCEMENT

### on the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from September 3 to 5.

The plenum proceeded with Comrade Kim Il Sung in the chair.

It was attended by members and alternate members of the Party Central Committee.

Also present were members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, functionaries of the Party Central Committee and local Party organizations, officials of ministries and other central organs, officials of local government bodies, functionaries in the rural economy and local industry, managers and chairmen of Party committees of factories and enterprises and workers of mass organizations.

On the agenda of the plenum were:

1. On a preliminary review of the results of the fulfilment of the 1963 plan for the development of the national economy and on the 1964 plan for the development of the national economy;
2. On increasing the output of animal products.

Report on the first item on the agenda was made by Comrade Jung Joon Taik, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Report on the second item was delivered by Comrade Kim Man Keum, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission.

Many comrades took the floor at the plenum.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech.

The plenum presented the historic tasks of radically improving the people's living within the next one or two years by concentrating efforts by the whole Party on the

production of consumer goods while continuously developing heavy industry, and of successfully fulfilling the Seven-Year National Economic Plan. And it discussed mainly the problem of successfully carrying out these tasks.

Calling on the whole Party and the entire people to bring about a fresh big upsurge in socialist construction by spurring the grand Chullima march to successfully fulfil the new tasks set out by the Party Central Committee, the plenum adopted a letter to be sent by the Party Central Committee to all Party members.

Stressing that we have entered a grand period of starting a new march for capturing a higher peak after having scaled a peak in socialist construction and having consolidated our position on it, the plenum pointed out the tremendous achievements our Party and our people had scored under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and self-reliance.

As a result of the hard battle the Party and the people have waged in close unity sparing pennies, today our country has become a socialist industrial-agricultural country provided with the firm foundation of an independent national economy.

Endeavours for the fulfilment of the tasks of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan have made it possible to further equip and reinforce the heavy industrial bases and advance light industry and agriculture, with the result that sufficient material and technical preparations have been made for the radical improvement of the people's living standards.

The foundation of the national economy we have built has begun to exhibit its might to the full, and a solid foundation for build-

ing up a decent living has been laid.

To improve the people's material and cultural standards radically and make our country more prosperous and mightier on the strength of this solid foundation is, the plenum noted, a task ripe for solution at the present stage of socialist construction in our country.

Pointing out that this was also demanded by the revolutionary situation prevailing in South Korea today, the plenum stressed that a new phase would be opened in the cause of the country's unification when we dash ahead with fresh energy and reach the high peak of socialism.

The plenum also noted that the present-day international situation demanded of us to maintain a strained and fully-prepared posture.

The plenum emphatically called for building socialism faster and more successfully by continuously holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance so as to smash the machinations of the imperialists and their stooges and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system and the indestructible vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

The plenum called on the entire Party members and the working people to bring about a fresh big upswing on all fronts of socialist economic construction in order to meet the mature demands arising in socialist construction.

In the discussion on the first item on the agenda, the plenum noted with pleasure the achievements gained in the struggle for carrying out this year's Ten Tasks and defined the 1964 plan for the development of the national economy.

The plenum noted that the introduction of the Daian work system and the implementation of the Party's mass line had made it possible to work out the 1964 plan for the development of the national economy earlier than usual, thereby providing important conditions for making thorough-going preparations in all fields of the national economy for successfully carrying out the plan for 1964.

The plenum stipulated in accordance with the orientation of the 1964 plan for the development of the national economy that the total industrial output value in 1964 should be 21 per cent higher than the

estimated results of this year, with the production of means of production and of consumer goods increasing more than 13 per cent and more than 35 per cent respectively.

Basic tasks of the 1964 plan are, the plenum noted, to make preparations and provide conditions for continued speedy advancement of heavy industry, continue to reinforce heavy industry so that it can better serve light industry and agriculture, radically improve the people's living by expanding in a big way production of articles of daily use through a more effective use of the economic bases that have already been built, and further strengthen the economic might of the country.

Proceeding from these basic tasks, the plenum pointed out that in 1964 all efforts should be concentrated on the production of articles of daily use in order to manufacture in a big way a great variety of daily necessities and radically improve their quality, and thereby bring about a big turn in the production of daily necessities.

For this purpose, it was noted at the plenum, it is necessary to further reinforce the technical basis of light industry, use to the maximum the production capacity in all light industrial factories and expand in a big way daily necessities shops at heavy industrial factories.

It was stressed at the plenum to pay keen attention to the expansion of variety and improvement of quality in the production of articles of daily use, expand the variety of consumer goods to 30,000 within the next one or two years and improve their quality to the level of advanced countries within the next two or three years.

Stressing that efforts should continuously be directed to agriculture, the plenum called for expanding the area under rice and bringing the acreage to upwards of 620,000 jungbo in 1964 for higher output of grains, particularly rice. The plenum also called for boosting per-unit yield, extensively introducing double cropping, intercropping and mixed cultivation, ameliorating soil and undertaking by a nation-wide campaign forest and water conservancy projects.

The plenum referred with much stress to the weighty task set heavy industry in the

development of light industry and agriculture.

At the plenum special emphasis was laid on devoting main efforts to the mining industry which is the first process in production.

The plenum called for concentrating investments in the mining industry, giving priority to the tunnelling and pit construction, better equipping and reinforcing installations, increasing coal production by stepping up production at medium and small coal mines while concentrating efforts on large collieries, and increasing in a big way production of iron ore, various non-ferrous metal, rare metal and non-metallic ores by opening more new mines.

It is necessary, the plenum then stressed, for the machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, to better equip the existing factories and use the equipment and production space there to the greatest possible efficiency on the strength of the advantages of the reorganized management system of the machine-building industry, and thereby produce more and better machines and equipment for the development of light industry, agriculture and fishery and equipment for coal and ore mines.

It was stressed at the plenum to increase the output of various types of standard structural steel, duplex-process goods and thin plates by making more effective use of existing equipment in the metal-working industry, to boost the production of raw materials for light industry, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in the chemical industry and to further improve and step up capital construction.

It was also pointed out that the timber industry should produce large quantities of timber.

The plenum discussed a number of measures for the successful carrying out of the 1964 plan.

Noting that in all work success depends on the competence and organizational work of the leading personnel, the plenum stressed that the functionaries of Party organizations of all levels and officials of state and economic organs should thoroughly implement the Party's mass line by better applying the Daian work system and the Chungsan-ri method, decisively improve the

planning and further enhance the level of the enterprise management.

The plenum set forth the task of decisively raising the output value per head of employees by extensively carrying on the movement for technical innovation, carrying into effect the socialist principle of distribution and further improving labour administration.

It was proposed at the plenum to intensify the struggle for practising economy in all spheres, manage the economy of the country scrupulously, lead a modest life and, at the same time, launch a struggle of the whole Party to acquire technical and scientific knowledge.

In connection with the successful fulfilment of the militant tasks the Party set forth for radical improvement of the people's livelihood, the plenum discussed on increasing animal products, the second item on the agenda, attaching much importance to it.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party with regard to stock breeding, the plenum noted, in our country the long-standing backwardness in stock farming has been considerably done away with and a solid material and technical basis of large-scale socialist stock farming has been laid. All the necessary conditions and possibilities, the plenum then stressed, have been created for the speedy advancement of animal husbandry.

Stressing the need of greatly increasing meat and other animal products on the strength of the foundation that has already been laid, the plenum set forth the line of developing stock breeding. It called for:

First, developing extensively the breeding of chickens and poultry while stepping up hog breeding and the raising of grass-eating animals such as cattle, sheep and rabbits in conformity with the natural and economic conditions of the country;

Secondly, implementing the Party policy of placing main emphasis on the state-managed stock breeding and the common stock breeding at co-operative farms and of combining with these the stock breeding by individuals as a side line, and speedily increasing the proportion of marketable animal products by combining at the co-operative farms common breeding and

breeding by individuals, breeding by small groups and scattered breeding;

Thirdly, introducing specialization and intensive method in stock farming according to breeds and products by taking into account geographical conditions, fodder sources and requirements of the population.

The plenum noted that in this way in 1964 output of meat would reach 130,000 tons.

With a view to further reinforcing the material and technical foundation of the stock farming, the plenum put forward the tasks of solving the problem of fodder and improving all breeds into highly productive, good breeds by reinforcing the raising of breeding cattle, and called for active promotion of the mechanization of operations in stock breeding, for intensifying the work of feeding and tending cattle and anti-epidemic work for livestock; and further developing the scientific research work in this sphere.

The plenum emphatically called for giving an increased material incentive to the producers by improving the work of purchasing and supplying animal products, and particularly seeing to it that the peasant markets are made better use of in marketing animal products, and widely setting up direct-sale stores.

Emphasizing the need of intensifying the Party's guidance in stock farming, the plenum pointed out that the Party organiza-

tions of all levels should more solidly build up the ranks of the stock breeding workers with the tempered nuclei who are immensely loyal to the Party, and firmly establish among them the revolutionary spirit of carrying through the Party's policy on stock farming at all costs.

The plenum, putting forward new, grand tasks of radically improving the people's life and bringing about a big upswing in socialist construction, expressed the confidence that, just as the December Plenum of 1956 and the June Plenum of 1958 gave rise to a big upsurge in the socialist construction of our country, the entire Party members and people will, in response to the call of the plenum, spur the galloping Chullima to bring about another big revolutionary upsurge.

The entire participants in the plenum were firmly resolved to work wonders and make innovations in every nook and corner of the country, closely united around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and thereby make 1964 a year of decisive march in the fulfilment of the grand programme of the Seven-Year Plan, a year of big turn in improving the people's living standards, further develop the economic might of the country and further accelerate socialist construction.

The plenum adopted relevant decisions.